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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

To His EXCELLENCY the SIEUR GERARD, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

The ADDRESS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

SIR,

WHEN it was known among the people of America, that the greatest Prince on earth had declared, that as a mark of his special favour to them he had appointed the Sieur GERARD, who had so great a share in forming the treaties of amity and commerce subsisting between the two nations, to reside in these States, as Minister Plenipotentiary of France, every friend of his country, forgetting the calamities of war, rejoiced in the certainty of a firm and happy establishment of our freedom and independence. When you, Sir, arrived in this city, the citizens were impressed with too great respect to admit of the utterance of that heart-felt gladness, which cheered and animated every bosom: The greatness of the occasion, and the fulness of their joy, raised emotions in their breasts, which the huzzas of a multitude would have disgraced: And, if there has been any change in their sentiments since that time, it has only been the moulding of those sentiments of veneration and respect, by your own hand, into a warm and more cordially affectionate esteem and regard.

This Committee, Sir, feel themselves happy in the opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the signal victory obtained by the fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, commanded by His Excellency the Count d'Estaing, over the fleet of Great-Britain, under the command of Admiral Byron, near the island of Grenada, on the sixth of July last. A victory rendered glorious, even in the midst of successful operations, by the extensive and important consequences, both to France and to America, which have already flowed from it: And still more illustrious by *the manner* in which that victory has been gained. The proudest of Britons will tremble when they learn that their ships, the boast and dependance of those insolent islanders, were not able to endure the fire of an *inferior number* of the ships of France. Scarcely recovered from the prejudices impressed on our minds, while connected with that haughty people, our surprise at this great event is only equalled by our joy at the certainty and importance of it. The Count d'Estaing, and the brave officers under his command, will merit the high honors they cannot fail to receive for their skill and intrepidity on that glorious occasion, and they will be for ever peculiarly dear to all Americans, who will assuredly preserve their names with all possible attention: Even the seamen and soldiers on board that fleet will be gratefully remembered, and their bravery acknowledged on all occasions.

Sir, that superior wisdom which animated and inspired the heart of *Louis the Sixteenth*, the friend of mankind, and induced him to reach out his powerful arm for the assistance and relief of America, at a time when every circumstance conspired to render that act illustrious and glorious, will induce future ages, even to the latest, to acknowledge, that Heaven had reserved for this Great Prince the most refined and most important stroke of policy that ever honoured the counsels of a King, and the effects of it, encreasing and extending beyond the reach of imagination, will astonish mankind for ages to come. Policy founded on benevolence, justice and wisdom, must strengthen with time, and shine with encreasing lustre even thro' eternity.

Be assured, Sir, that no nation was ever more sensible of the benefits of an alliance, than the people of this City and Liberties are of the advantages which America derives from *that* in which she is engaged with the *greatest of Princes*, whom you so honorably represent: Nor can any people be more sincere in their expressions of joy, on any occasion, than the citizens of Philadelphia are upon the great victory which we have the honour, in behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, now to congratulate your Excellency. And we beg you to believe, that the citizens of Philadelphia regard the person of the *Sieur Gerard* with the utmost possible esteem and respect.

(By the unanimous vote of the Committee)

Signed, By your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Chairman*,

The following is a translation of his Excellency's Answer.

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with the warmest sensibility the congratulations, which you address to me in your own, and in the name of the citizens of Philadelphia, upon the advantage which his Majesty's navy has obtained over that of Britain, in an engagement near the island of Grenada.

The advantages which result from this event to the United States, renders our success peculiarly pleasing to us. This manner of thinking is universal in France, and I please myself with the supposition, from the sentiments which the citizens of Philadelphia express, that it is so in America.

I shall take care to represent their attention, and their warm attachment in the colours which they merit. And I shall not fail to inform the Compte D'Estaing and his fleet with this so honorable tribute of praise, bestowed upon their conduct and their bravery.

[*For the remainder turn to the fourth Page.*]

[PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.]

NUMBER VII.

THE expect[ation] of America was early turned towards France, and [not] without reason [on] this nation, equally with us, had felt the injuri[ous] Britain, who had been successful against her in many [en]gagements not to a superiority of discipline, or valour [in] officers of Britain,—but to the alliances which she h[ad] contract upon the continent of Europe, and [to] resources which she drew from her colonies of North-America. An illiberal and unenlightened Briton will attribute his success to superiority of discipline and valour, and will represent his neighbours, and especially the French nation, against whom his hatred is intense, as poltroons and cowards: But the liberal and enlightened Hume, an historian of Britain, will inform his countrymen, if they please to hear him, that, as a standing evidence of the "gallantry and military prowess" of the French nation, "the defeat given to their troops under Marshal Crequi, at Consarbric, in Germany, 1765, was almost the only one by land from Rocroi to Blenheim, during the course of above 60 years, and these too full of bloody wars against potent and martial enemies: Their victories equal almost the number of years during that period."

It was not a superiority of discipline or valour, but superior advantages of naval stores, and provisions and men drawn from this continent, that gave to Britain the dominion of the sea, and success by land, of late years, and made her formidable, not to France only, but to other powers of Europe. For, if the time should ever come that she could possess these States in absolute subjection, and could command their force to any part of the globe, and for any purpose, these powers must have felt the pressure, and have sunk, as we had done, beneath the dominion of her island. For it is reasonable to suppose, that while this continent had made one wing of her empire, she would have sought to balance it by an equal portion of the earth on the other side.

By means of these States, growing and advancing every day, Britain had become formidable, and especially to France, who had experienced her to be a haughty and rapacious nation, disdainful of peace, fierce and bloody in her wars, and cruel and unsparing in the hour of victory. Americans who have seen and have felt this will easily believe it; and it only remains, in a few words, to account for it. It is owing, in my opinion, not so much to her food, which is chiefly flesh, and to the air of her island which is heavy, and gives a severe and saturnine temper to the constitution, as to her insular and detached situation from the continent. For knowing less of the world than her neighbours, her self-esteem is greater, and she has less emerged from the barbarism of the feudal times, in which the songs of the bards, and the maxims of the laws, and the divided and hostile situation of the several chieftains waring with each other, inspired a fierce courage, and taught her temper, like the wrath of Achilles, "to claim every thing by arms."* With a people educated under these impressions, and in this gradation of the social state, it will be accounted greater honour to obtain one advantage by the dint of personal and bold prowess, than a thousand by the more slow, but more humane and equitable methods of treaty and accommodation. An Englishman had rather strike two blows than submit to the drudgery of thinking once. Hence it is that the laws of nations can have little hold upon this people, and a breach of faith is with them no injustice. At least, it is a general complaint against them over all the world, that they pay not that attention to engagements and to treaties, which ought to characterize a civilized nation.

No wonder then that France, whose safety must have been the first sacrifice to the growing power of Britain, has been alarmed at the prospect, and for more than half a century has carefully observed the progress of this power, and opposed herself to her ambition. Every war, on the part of France, since the reign of Louis XIV. has been a defensive war. Peace has been her object, and, in order to secure it, she has found it necessary to observe and check the early inroad of the power, whose aim it was to disturb it. This was perfectly consistent with the law of nations, which justifies any people in taking measures against that power, who, by her over-grown strength, or by her avarice and ambition, had become formidable to her neighbours.† It is a law of nations, and it is a law of self-preservation with individuals. For I am not to wait until the point which is drawn against me is sheathed in my breast, but I am to wrest it out of the hand of the assassin, and to turn it against himself.

In the reign of Louis XIV. the passion of the nation as well as of the sovereign was for war; but corrected by experience, and the writings of her wise men, who have taught her that true glory does not consist in extensive empire, but in cultivating useful arts, which render mankind happy, it has been now for many years the object of her councils to maintain tranquility, to improve her commerce, and be happy in her own dominion. Fenelon, by his very noble composition, styled the adventures of Telemachus, and writ for the express purpose of forming the mind of the Dauphin, who was afterwards Louis XV. contributed, with many others, to enlighten the understanding of the nation, and to rescue them from that false sense of honour, which, to use the words of Hume, led that "gallant and polite people" to covet fame by the lustre and renown of arms: But, as I have said before, it was equally the sad experience of the calamities of war, even to the conquerors, that has corrected their mistake, and taught them true policy, even peace with their neighbours, and happiness in their own bounds.

Cardinal Fleury, under Louis XV. was a peace-loving minister, and every minister since that period has been studious of preserving peace, and the utmost regret has been expressed by them, when, from motives of direct self-preservation, they have been under the necessity, at any time, of declaring war.

From what we have explained of the councils of the French nation, and which explanation I know myself to have derived from the most perfect knowledge of circumstances and reality, it will be easy to be seen by every one, why it was that France did not chuse to accept the the offers of Great Britain; offers greater than she could have hoped to obtain by a ten years of successful war; and those offers only to secure her neutrality in the controversy with America; and from whence we shall be led to ask what would not Britain have conceded to procure her assistance? But France well knew, that though these offers would have added to her own strength, and, at the same time, have weakened Britain, yet by accepting them she would have excited envyings and jealousies amongst her neighbours, and have laid the foundation of a thousand wars waged against her, by the powers who must have taken the alarm at her encreased and accumulated empire, and have formed such confederacies, as in the end would have brought her, after many years of bloodshed, and of sore debate, to her former situation. Such confederacies were formed against her under Louis XIV. and not even the great military skill of Turene and Condé were more than sufficient finally to protect her own borders. She is therefore wise enough to know, that whatever advantages of extended empire or encreased force she might acquire by the offers and concessions of Great-Britain, yet the powers of Europe would not willingly have suffered her to retain them. This is the true solution of what must otherwise appear a paradox, that France, from the first moment of the controversy, paid not the least attention to the offers of Great-Britain, though, on the one hand, there were immediate and direct advantages, and, on the other hand, but a contingency of issues and events. It is the true key in this affair, that peace, not power, happiness, and not vain-glory, was the object of France.—While she was willing to reduce the power of Britain, and to confine it to proper bounds, she was careful that, by no weight placed in the scale of her dominion, she might draw upon herself the jealousy of other powers, and their confederate hostility.

This was liberal and enlarged policy, which, like the maxims that guide the conduct of the aged and the wise, is the late fruit of a long experience. A young and uninstructed nation, like an uninformed individual, is apt to confine its attention to the advantages which lie immediately before it, not considering that the possession of them may involve many evils, that will finally convert them to the greatest damage that could possibly befal that state or commonwealth. Florus, an historian of great judgment and reflection, has observed, that the government of Rome might have been immortal, if she had confined herself within the two seas of Italy. It is equally to be believed that the kingdom of Macedon might have existed long, if, under Alexander, it had not sought to extend itself into Asia: And the like may be said of Britain, that she might have been to this day a happy and a powerful nation, and free from any seeds of corruption in her constitution, if she had restrained her ambition, and confined her views to the margin of her own island.

The policy of France, in this great crisis of deliberation between the offers of Great-Britain and her attachment to America, has been admired by all the world, and is indeed worthy of the counsels of a great and enlightened people. The King of England, sore with chagrin, and burning with resentment, had declared "that he would not only sacrifice his hereditary Electorate of Hanover, but even risk the safety of his crown of England, rather than not be able to subdue his rebellious subjects of the colonies of North America." But what would it profit France to have received, or even now to reduce Hanover, seeing that bounded in her own limits she can be more happy.

That France aspires not to more extensive empire, or ampler advantages of commerce than she now possesses, is evident from that treaty into which she has entered with the people of America, in which treaty she has "renounced forever the possession of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the continent of North-America, which before the treaty of Paris 1776, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain." It was no sacrifice of any of her wishes, that France, in the treaty into which she has entered with these States, did not debate every article, and endeavour to extort from us the guarantee of Canada, of Nova-Scotia, and the two Floridas, and some concessions of exclusive advantages of commerce confined to her shores: For she well knew that the possession of this territory, or of these advantages, would not promote what she had in view, the happiness and peace of her Empire. Other powers would not have ceased to have given her cause of uneasiness, until she had returned to her former situation of a fair and equal level with themselves.

* *Nihil non arrogat armis.* Hor. † *Burlamaque.*

But especially it was the clear and commanding thought of France, in the treaty into which she entered with us, that she could not hope to obtain from it constant and perennial satisfaction, unless it was placed upon the broad basis of equality. If one grain of unequal weight was found on one side, it would throw it down. America for the present might submit to it, but after some time she would revolt, and seek to rise proper and erect, and unbended to the one side or to the other. France sensible of this, and wishing our amity to be perpetual, would not ask, hope or desire,—nay, she would not suffer that one circumstance should be conceded in her favour, or one advantage should be taken of our then depressed situation. It may be worth while in this place to repeat that very noble language of Monsieur Gerard, Royal Syndic of Strasburgh, and Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State, and now Minister of France to these States, when, on the 16th of December, 1777, he waited on our Plenipotentiaries at Paris, and informed them, *by order of the King*, "that after long and full consideration of our affairs and propositions in Council, it was decided, and his Majesty was determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce: That, in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist forever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance, as well as in the commencement of it: It was therefore his intention that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to if our State had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come: That His Majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our Independence by every means in his power: That in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in a war, with all the expence, risk and damages usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his *real goodness* to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it."

What was the predilection, or in other words, the *goodness* of France for our cause will be the subject of a future paper. At present it is sufficient to observe that which is the most stable ground of observation, viz. That France, in the part which she has taken with America, and in the fair and equal treaty ratified between us, has found her true interest. For on the one hand she is freed from all apprehensions of the over-grown colonial power of Britain, who had long been her haughty and disdainful adversary: And on the other hand, the powers of Europe are in love with her moderation, her good sense and generosity, all which spring from the wisdom of her counsels, and the justice of her Prince. Lastly, she has pleased America, and has bound her with a chain of kindness, which will not easily be broken.

Let not the enemies of France in these States or elsewhere tell me, as if it could excite distrust between us, that self interest has moved France to take part with us in this debate. For I do assert it, that a true knowledge of one's own happiness is with individuals the best guide to equity, and generosity and good deeds to others; and a true knowledge and pursuit of the best interests of any nation will produce the happiness and best interest of those that are around her. I have been indeed sometimes diverted with observing into what variety of forms the ingenuity of man will convert itself, in favour of a point which it is willing to establish. Heretofore we were told by the disaffected persons of America, for I hate to blot my paper with the word tory, that France would not espouse the cause of these States, because it was not her interest to espouse it; and again we were told by the same men, that France had espoused the cause of these States, because it was her interest to espouse it. In this they were almost as ingenious and as inconsistent with themselves as the Devil was with Job; for the arch fiend, as the Rabbins tell us, on presenting himself amongst the sons of God, gave it as a reason for the uprightness of the dweller in the land of Uz that he was too rich; and afterwards, when in a sad reverse of situation he retained his integrity with equal firmness, it was because he was too poor. I do well recollect that I could not make it my opinion that France would not espouse our cause, and that it was not her interest. Now it is my opinion, with the disaffected persons of America, that France has taken part with us because it was her interest to take part with us, and it is the only difference between us, that whereas he observes this in order to detract from the merit of the interposition of the court of France, I, on the other hand, observe it as that which is honourable to her counsels, and which is the best security than we can have for the continuance of her friendship.

We well know, that however high the passions of a nation may be seen in favour of a neighbouring state, yet it will be sober policy and a regard to self-interest that will ultimately govern. Warm affections of the heart, operating from abstracted causes, can last but for a while; for by and by they will revert, and after a few vibrations fix in the medium of their own interest. Strong feelings of this nature, like a spring tide, may flow high, and for six hours, but they must again return, and be lost in a less remote object, as the streams and tides are lost in the ocean.

Happy is the friendship of individuals, when they mean the same, and their interest is the same. "Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est," says the historian Sallust; that is, "a unity of interest is the only lasting bond of friendship." Happy is the amity of States, when the councils that subserve the interests of the one do equally subserve the interests of the other. Happy is the amity of these States with France; for the object is the same with both. If we conceive two lines meeting in a centre, we shall have an adequate idea of the interests of France and the interests of these States, and their consequent co operations, which tend to one point, the dismemberment of the British power, and the establishment of this empire independent of her and of all the world. What then hinders but that our amity shall be perpetual? In a unity of interests between us, there is a strong foundation of our hope that we shall be an allied people, and a people happy in alliance to the most remote ages; or, to use the expression of the Greeks, "While water runs, and the tall trees grow."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

CHARLESTOWN, July 13.

The second expedition of the British army (of the successful issue of which the English and Scotch, and the Royal American News-papers, have been filled with pompous predictions for above a twelve-month past) to render themselves masters of this town, is now at an end, and has proved equally, if not more, *disgraceful* to their arms, than their first attempt in the year 1776. Their army under the command of Brigadier General Prevost, consisting of two battalions of Highlanders (the 71st regiment) 2 regiments of Hessians, 1 battalion of the 60th, 2 regiments of North-American new levies, Col. Brown's corps of dragoons or light horse; to which were attached a large body of the most infamous banditti and horse thieves that perhaps ever were collected together any where, under the direction of M'Girt (dignified with the title of Colonel) a corps of Indians, with negro and white savages disguised like them, and about 1500 of the most savage disaffected poor people, seduced from the back settlements of this State and North-Carolina—entered this State the 30th of April last: By a rapid march, the assistance of the best guides, a season uncommonly favourable, and taking routes that could not be suspected, this respectable body arrived before the town, quite unexpected, the 11th of May: On the 12th they precipitately withdrew by night; and have ever since been stealing from island to island, till they have escaped, though not without an attack on their lines upon the 20th of June (after having been in vain invited out) wherein they suffered severely, especially their corps of Highlanders. If stripping even women and children, and the very negroes, of all their cloathing; cutting up all the feather-beds, that our people should have none to lie on, and carrying off the ticken; robbing every where of the plate and money that could be found; destroying [illegible] all kinds; cutting up or dashing to pieces every useful household furniture; wantonly shooting [illegible]nds of live stock; burning houses, and carrying off thousands of negroes and horses, are meritorious and glorious acts, we are warranted to say, that no British army every did acquire more glory than that commanded by Brigadier General Augustine Prevost; but what could not be accomplished by an army to which such honourable corps were attached?—Particulars of this notable expedition will be published, as soon as they can be properly collected and arranged; through the whole of which we are persuaded, if the information we have already received can be depended upon, there will not be the least cause for censure on any part of the conduct of the Hon. Col. Maitland, Major Skelley, Col. Thomas Brown, one of the Hessian Colonels, and some few other officers, who did not come divested of politeness and humanity.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Augusta, dated July 5, 1779.

"Colonels Baker and Twiggs, with a party of horse, having gone from Augusta towards Sunbury, met on Sunday the 27th of June with M'Girth at Medway Meeting-house, whom Col. Baker attacked and defeated, and took a number of prisoners. Col. Baker, hearing that there were a number of Continental Officers on parole going to Sunbury, went after and retook the following officers, at a place of Mrs. Arthur's, about five miles from Medway Meeting-house, viz. Captains Mosby, Nash, Booker, Hicks and Templeton; Lieuts. Davenport, Mosby and Mitchell. Col. Baker sent the above officers and the prisoners taken from M'Girth up *Canochie*; and hearing there was a party sent out from Savannah against him, left Col. Twiggs with 60 men at Mr. James Butler's plantation, and followed his prisoners up *Canochie*. On Monday the 28th, Col. Twiggs being then at Butler's house, had information of a body of horse coming up the lane, when he formed about 35 men, being the number then with him, the rest having gone a foraging: The party advanced, and attacked Col. Twiggs, who beat them off; the British troops then dismounted and formed by a fence; Capt. Muller, their Commander, receiving a wound, ordered his men to charge, which they attempted, but being galled by the riflemen, they broke and ran: Col. Twiggs then ordered his men to mount the horses left by the enemy and pursue, which they did, and made prisoners 2 officers and 30 privates. The enemy left on the field 4 killed and 11 wounded; likewise Capt. Muller, who died about two hours after the action of his wounds, and was buried by Col. Twiggs with the honours of war. Col. Twiggs had only 2 men wounded. The two officers, with the wounded, and 30 privates, were permitted to go to Savannah on parole; the rest of the prisoners and retaken officers were brought off by Colonel Baker.

"Col. Baker, whilst he was at Medway, sent a flag to Savannah, offering an exchange of prisoners, which the enemy agreed to; but Col. Baker was obliged to return to Augusta before it could be accomplished.

"Col. Baker's people brought off a number of negroes, horses, and a large quantity of dry goods, which they found at a store on Thomas Savage, Esqr's plantation, on Ogechie."

The prisoners taken in the above action were brought to town on Saturday last, under a proper guard.

Copy of a letter from an officer of rank in the British army, dated Port Royal Island, July 2, 1779.

"In my last letter to you, I gave you the particulars of a bold effort made by the rebels, the 20th of June, to storm our entrenchments at Stono. In this I have little news to convey, nothing material having happened since, unless I was to give a detail of the miserable situation of the army from the heat of this climate. I fear, my friend, the Royal Cause will suffer material injury, in that we had not a sufficient number of troops to take Charlestown by storm the evening we marched before the walls of it; and the delay till winter will be attended with immense difficulties. If it be but strongly fortified, the siege of it will prove hard and tedious, as the Rebels have store of artillery, and will, no doubt, have their public cellars well stored with meat, drink and firing, for many months; so that if we shall assault it, we shall be once more faived to quit it with shame; and the affairs of Europe and America are so various, that it will be impossible for us to have an army sufficient to reduce it.

"Our Commanders seem to lay much stress on holding possession of the country, corrupting the negroes, plundering the inhabitants, and burning their possessions: "Seeing their estates destroyed, say they, the people will "not have patience to bear the war, and a love for them- "selves will make them desert their cause, however con- "vinced of its justice." This mode of warfare I ever held base and ignominious; and the command of the country, without the possession of Charlestown, is, in my poor opinion, but of small account; and if their government has but worth and valour, and a genius for resources equal to what this rich Colony affords, it will master all these difficulties. This cruelty, this destruction and waste, will rather warm the people, and make them resolute. I am of opinion, that the damage all done, and the mischief over, the people, seeing no help for it, will stick faster to their new government, which will then be more bound to their patriotism, as their property is ruined in its defence.

"Much has also been hoped for from the malecontents or loyalists. So far are they from yielding us any assistance, that few only apply for protection from plundering parties, and do no other service than steal their neighbours horses, cattle, and other necessaries for the army, and give intelligence of the movements and designs of the rebels, notwithstanding the most solemn oaths and vows of fidelity to them! I have read much of the history of civil wars, but never heard of such an amphibious, worthless race of men. In all other countries, the mass of the people take one side or other, and could never yet behold with indifference public calamities. In our civil wars of former days in Scotland, that native warmth of our temper, the *Scotorum fervidum ingerium*, which could never admit neutrality, now no longer exists in our countrymen, which nothing but the strange fatality attending the Royal cause can account for. But however useless these tories (as the rebels call them) are to us, and contemptible in themselves, if the new governments knew how to take advantage of times and circumstances, their faint opposition, so far from injuring the rebels, would be as a ladder for them to rise higher; nay, they might find, I think, faith and profit in them, had they wisdom and sound policy. I could quote examples, where those who were held suspected in the beginning of a similar war have, from a strange pliability and changeableness of mens nature, changed sides, and done more worthy services than many who stept forward in the beginning. 'Tis from all these and many other reasons that I much doubt the success of his Majesty's arms the ensuing campaign against the Carolinas.

"Taking a conquest even for granted, I think it were much better to grant them independence and secure their trade. In case of a subduction, I foretell you, my friend, that a new rebellion will be the inevitable consequence; for the people, harrassed as they are with the fatigues and heat of the war, will not immediately feel the anguish of the wound their reputation and feelings must suffer, when they grow cool and find themselves stigmatized by the world, and perhaps treated by government as actual rebels. The pride and spirit of an ordinary man could never bear the unspeakable shame and infamy of so ignominious a situation; and the experience of other countries seems to prove, that the single consideration of national character will prompt them to incur all the miseries of war. It is not impossible but that the tories themselves may hereafter think themselves and posterity involved in the dishonour of being conquered from a state of rebellion; and so much are the ways of men past finding out, that they may be the first to rouse to arms."

BOSTON, *August 5.*

Tuesday last arrived here a French frigate of 32 guns from France, in which came passengers his Excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUSERNE, Plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, with his Secretary, &c. as also the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Esq; late a Commissioner from these States to the Court of France. His Excellency and suit landed on General Hancock's wharf, about five o'clock the same afternoon, where they were received by a Committee from the Hon. Council of this State, who were waiting with carriages for their reception; they were conducted to the house late the residence of the Continental General. He was saluted by a discharge of 13 cannon on his landing from the fortress on Fort-Hill, and every other mark of respect shewn him which circumstances would admit.

Yesterday arrived here a ship and two brigs from France, that came out under convoy of the above frigate, who, we hear, have very valuable cargoes on board.

Extract of a letter received by the Board of War in Boston, from an eminent House in France, dated May 27, 1779.

"The English, who had a great number of privateers ready to put to sea when the hostilities began, took unawares the best part of our West-India merchantmen (on their return) and for some time continued to make deep wounds to our trade but now, we every day see some of their privateers and frigates brought into our ports, they were always conquered when the number was equal.

"An expedition which we attempted lately on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey miscarried for want of wind and tide. We may however attribute a success to it, because Admiral Arbuthuot, who sat sail with a squadron of men of war to carry reinforcements to New-York and Georgia, made a diversion to his intended voyage by going to the assistance of those islands, and we hope that delay will be favourable to the Americans. Monsieur de la Fayette embarks immediately, with 15 or 1800 dragoons, to join your brave Generals.

"France, by her mediation, has concluded peace between the Russians and Turks. She has also brought about an accommodation of the contest between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany: The treaty of peace is signed. We flatter ourselves that all these powers will concur with Spain, to determine or compel England to make a peace advantageous both to France and America. The Spanish galleons are arrived. Spain has four or five ships of the line ready to put to sea, and people presume the order for sailing will not be delivered before every measure for peace has been tried unsuccessfully by the Spanish Ambassador at St. James's Court.

"Ireland is very dissatisfied; there is a kind of insurrection, and the English apprehend we shall land some troops on that island.

"Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, are making armaments to support their trade, and protect it against the depredations of the English, who invade every thing they meet at sea. In a word, all bids fair for us to have the satisfaction of seeing their tyrannic pride humbled.

"This, Sir, is a compendium of the political news. The debates in the English Parliament are still very warm, and Lord Sandwich remains in office, notwithstanding all the efforts of the navy."

Extract of a letter from an eminent House in France to the Board of War in Boston, dated Nantz, June 1779.

"The Spanish Ambassador has left the Court of London, after having notified that he was no longer a mediator at that Court. Our fleet set sail from Brest on the 3d instant in the afternoon, and cast anchor at Barthomme, from thence they departed on the 4th in the morning, with a fresh north-east gale of wind. It consists of 28 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 7 advice boats, and 3 fire-ships. The two men of war, the Burgogne and the Victory, are to join them at sea or at Cadiz, whither the fleet is sailing. Eight or ten thousand land forces are embarked in that fleet, and as every body thinks is going to join that of Spain, 32 men of war in number. The combined

fleets will attack Gibraltar and Minorca—The Count d' Eſtaing will keep at bay Admiral Byron—while Spain, who has ten battle ſhips about the Havanna, will attempt to conquer the Engliſh iſlands, or ſupport the Americans on the continent. It is reported the fleet at Portſmouth cannot be ready before the latter end of this month—8000 ſailors are wanted to compleat it. The Count d' Orvilliers commnnicated before his departure a letter directed to him by Mr. Deſartine: It foretells good ſucceſs: God grant they may be true. The following is a copy.—"Dear General, I bid you farewell—my beſt wiſhes attend you, all the General Officers, Commanders, and the whole army. Seek for the enemies; attack them vigorouſly in a favourable moment.—They ſhall be conquered—you are to be happy, and your ſucceſſes will cauſe me much joy. The good news I am to receive from you will be announced by me to the King. His cheerfulneſs and ſatisfaction will appear on that great event. I ſhall aſk for rewards, all will be granted, and immediately I'll forward them to thoſe that deſerve them; with gratitude they ſhall be received. The French flag will be triumphant, and our thankſgivings will be echoed to the Lord of Hoſts. Theſe are my moſt ſanguine expectations in the beginning of this campaign. Let me hear from you by all opportunities—I will wait for them with impatience. You know, Dear General, my friendſhip for you, my attachment to your corps, and zeal for your glory. Adieu."

Saturday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip Tartar, mounting 26 crriage guns, beſides cohorns and ſwivels, and had 130 hands; taken by the Mifflin, of 20 guns, Capt. Babcock, of this port, and only 100 hands. She was fitted out of Ireland for the purpoſe of taking an American frigate, and ſhe happened to catch a *Tartar*. The Tartar had her Captain and 22 hands killed, beſides ſome wounded: The Mifflin had 2 men killed. The Mifflin had alſo taken four other prizes, one of which we hear has ſince been re-taken and carried into Newport. When the Tartar left the Mifflin, ſhe was chaſed by a 40 gun ſhip and 2 frigates, but as ſhe ſailed very faſt, 'tis thought ſhe got clear. The Tartar on her voyage hither took a brig laden with about 2500 Quintals of Fiſh, which ſhe parted with five days before her arrival here, and may be hourly expected.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 5.

Since our laſt was ſent into port by the Beaver and Gates privateers, the armed ſchooner Jaſon's Revenge, Montgomery, commander, bound from Georgia to New-York, with diſpatches for Sir Henry Clinton. We are informed by one of the priſoners taken in the above prize, that ſhe ſailed from Savannah the 16th of July, where the Britiſh army had arrived from South-Carolina, after having ſuffered much on their march by ſickneſs, but without any great loſs from the American arms, except at one place called Stono; about 1500 Britiſh and Germans were well entrenched and covered at that poſt, when, as our informant ſays, about 7 or 8000 Americans forced their outer lines, and drove them from their entrenchments; but a galley with 24 pounders enfilading the Americans, the Britons were, by that ſupport, enabled to recover their lines three times, with the loſs of 300 killed, and many wounded, as ſaid informant declares, tho' with ſeeming reluctance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 9.

Thurſday morning laſt Col. White, with about 60 of our light-horſe, and as many of our infantry, went to the houſe of *James Delancy* and *Major Bearmore*, and ſurrounded them; but the birds were flown to New-York--After the Colonel's return, he was over-taken by the enemy's light-horſe, near Mamaroneck, where an engagement enſued, when the villains were obliged to retreat through our infantry (who did great execution) to Sniffin's Hill.———Sixteen of them were found on the field of action, and 18 were made priſoners, beſides above 30 horſes that fell into our hands. The gentleman who related the above is an officer of our light-horſe; and further adds, that our friends kept the ground, till the enemy ſent a baggage waggon to bring off their dead.

FISH-KILL, Auguſt 12.

At Fort Schuyler, ſome days ago, as 34 of our men were making hay, they were ſurprized by a party of Tories and Indians; one of them was killed, and 33 made priſoners, tho' ſo near the Fort!

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 18.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica Plains, near Boſton, dated Auguſt 4, 1779.

"Some time ſince we had advice that a body of the enemy had landed and were fortifying at Penobſcot: A fleet, conſiſting of a frigate, and ſuch other armed veſſels as could be collected, with ſome troops, were ſent to diſlodge them. Yeſterday we received an account that the buſineſs was compleatly done; that every man of the enemy, to the amount of 1000 (including ſailors) fell into our hands, and among the reſt maſter Mowatt, the firebrand that burnt Falmouth. It is ſaid that Mowatt, finding he could not ſave his veſſels, ordered ſeveral to be ſunk, but that two frigates and two ſloops of war had become our property notwithſtanding, and it is expected we may be able to raiſe thoſe which were ſunk. The Council have not received an official account yet, but what we have comes in ſuch a way as to be univerſally credited. A veſſel from Marblehead brings the ſame account, which is conſidered as a confirmation."

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, dated Auguſt 5, 1779.

"It is with ſincere pleaſure that I inform you, that the martial ſpirit is not yet extinct on the frontiers of Pennſylvania.—The attack made by M'Donald laſt week in this county was an alarming one, as the ultimate object appeared to be the magazine at Sunbury, and the cutting off the communication with General Sullivan. The danger had a proper effect on the frontier inhabitants of Lancaſter, Cumberland and York counties. As it was evident that an order from the Council would be too ſlow in its effect for the ſuccour of Sunbury, volunteers to march immediately to Northumberland county was the only expedient that could be thought of. Near fifty of Col. Elder's battalion, with Col. Smith, marched without loſs of time up the Suſquehannah, and arrived in Sunbury on Monday evening, every hour ſince has brought us freſh acceſſion of numbers. We were near five hundred ſtrong this morning, and the whole marched under command of Col. Smith (of the Council) for Muncy, determined, if the enemy remain in theſe parts, to ſeek them out."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, who was in St. Kitts when the Engliſh fleet arrived.

"I can't here give you ſo full an account of the engagement off Grenada as I could wiſh, for want of time. The iſland of Grenada was, I think, taken on Monday the 12th, to ſurrender priſoners of war; their loſs was trivial, as was that of the French. The next day (the 13th) Mr. Byron appeared with 21 ſail of the line, expecting to find only 13 of the Count's. Admiral Barrington began the action and behaved with uncommon bravery, receiving the fire of 6 or 7 ſail of the line for ſome minutes; the others were following as they could, till a ſignal for a line a head was thrown out; this kept ſome of the fleet from engaging at all; thoſe that did were very roughly handled. The appearance of the fleet coming to anchor was ſhocking; their hulls and rigging tore to pieces. The Prince of Wales had 74 ſhot in the larboard ſide; the others not much better. The loſs of killed and wounded is little ſhort of 1000 men. A few days after the fleet came into St Kitts, and the 21ſt the Count appeared off the harbour, and the 22d came ſo cloſe that I watched for ſome minutes expecting the ſhips to fire on him. After inſulting them in this manner he hove in ſtays and ſtood to the S. E. ſince which we have ſeen nothing of him: It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Antigua; if ſo, he will ſettle the affairs of their iſlands: There are there ſhips ſtores to the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, and the fleet can't ſhort of Jamaica find a maſt except there: They are in the moſt ſhattered condition you can ſuppoſe. I ſaw every ſhip of the Count's, and could not obſerve any that were damaged to ſpeak of. Things look very well in this quarter, and I doubt not but they do ſo with you."

Extract of another letter from St. Euſtatia, dated July 25.

"I have not time to tell you more than that war was declared at Porto Rico againſt England on the 15th inſtant. It is not generally known here, but you may depend on it."

The General Aſſembly of the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in their late ſeſſion, paſſed an act for raiſing a tax of £2,837,614 11 2½ lawful money, equal to 9,458,381 dollars and 78 ninetieths of a dollar, for defraying the public expence.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, and Commander in Chief of Pennſylvania.*

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE, the officers and privates of the ſecond battalion of Lancaſter county, beg leave to addreſs you, upon our firſt meeting for this ſeaſon in the field,—and to congratulate you upon your being raiſed to preſide in the Supreme Executive Council of this State, by ſuch an unanimity of ſuffrages as has been ſcarcely parallelled in a ſimilar inſtance.

We cannot but applaud the high degree of virtue which led our Repreſentatives to appoint a gentleman of your firmneſs, integrity, public ſpirit and abilities, to ſuch an important ſtation; and cannot help looking upon it as a preſage, that Heaven will revive thoſe virtues among us, for which you are ſo conſpicuous, and upon which your authority, influence and example cannot fail to have an happy influence.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to accept, for yourſelf and the honorable body over which you preſide, our grateful acknowledgments for your excellent meſſage to our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly at the opening of the laſt ſeſſions; and be aſſured, that your zealous exertions to eſtabliſh and give vigour to our invaluable Conſtitution, to vindicate and maintain the honor and dignity of this commonwealth, and your ſingular attention to the eaſe, intereſt and liberty of its citizens, have not eſcaped our notice, but meet with our high approbation, and cannot fail, we preſume, to endear your perſon and adminiſtration to the good people of this State in general.

And if it may be any alleviation of the cares attending your high ſtation, or in any degree contribute to ſtrengthen your hands, amidſt the unreaſonable envy and oppoſition you have met with, you may promiſe yourſelf the moſt effectual encouragement and ſupport from the ſecond battalion of Lancaſter county. And that your uſeful and important life may be prolonged to a diſtant period, and that the remainder of your adminiſtration may be eaſy and happy, attended with comfort to yourſelf and bleſſings to the good people of this State, is our earneſt deſire and prayer. *Signed, by order of the Battalion,*

JAMES PORTER, Col.

Lancaſter county, May 24, 1779.

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, July 20, 1779.*

THOUGH I feel too ſenſibly how much my character and ſervices are over-rated in the obliging and affectionate addreſs I have received, I cannot but prize it as a mark of your approbation and regard. You will permit me to conſider it as pointing out what I ought to be, and to aſſure you that my great ambition is to be more worthy the eſteem and regard of my virtuous countrymen.

To diffuſe the bleſſings of equal liberty, and to eſtabliſh the freedom and happineſs of our common country upon the moſt ſolid foundations, are objects to which I need not direct your views. The militia of Lancaſter county have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this long and arduous conteſt, too well to leave their friends ought to wiſh but that they may perſevere. May they, and you GENTLEMEN in particular, long enjoy the bleſſings of which you are ſo worthy.

You will now Gentlemen accept my thanks for the honour done me, and believe me,

Your obliged and very obedient humble ſervant,

JOSEPH REED.

AT a Court of Admiralty held at Philadelphia, on the third day of Auguſt, 1779, before the Honorable FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquire, Judge of the ſaid Court: It being ſuggeſted, that, notwithſtanding the reſolves of Congreſs directing the commanders of armed veſſels, commiſſioned under the authority of the ſaid Congreſs, to ſend the maſter and pilot, and one or more of the principal perſons of the company, of any veſſel by them captured, together with all papers and writings whatſoever found on board, to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty of the State into the port of which ſuch veſſel may arrive, as ſoon after the ſaid capture as may be, for aſcertaining the property of ſuch capture, and to prevent addition to or embezzlement of ſuch papers, yet ſome inſtances of inattention and neglect had been ſhewn to the ſaid reſolves, from whence many inconveniences and injuries may ariſe to the Subjects and Allies of theſe States. To prevent therefore in future, as much as poſſible, any neglects of or diſobedience to the ſaid reſolves, and in order to enforce the ſame,

IT WAS RULED AND ORDERED by his Honor the ſaid Judge, that upon the arrival and mooring of any captured veſſel within any of the ports or harbours of this State, the Marſhal of this Court, or his Deputy, be, and he is hereby authorized and commanded to repair on board the ſame, and (unleſs the ſaid reſolves ſhall have been previouſly complied with) to demand of the prize maſter, or other perſon having charge of ſuch veſſel, all ſuch papers, &c. and to cauſe them, together with ſome proper perſon of the company of ſuch veſſel, to be forwarded forthwith to the ſaid Judge, to the intent that a preparatory examination may be had, and that the ſaid papers, &c. may be lodged in the Office of the Regiſter of the ſaid Court, agreeable to the ſaid reſolves, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, REGISTER.

In COMMITTEE, Auguſt 8, 1779.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the preſent ſtate of Houſe Rents, and what proportion they now bear to the price rented for in the year 1774, and report thereon to the General Committee.

Reſolved, That this Committee conſiſt of three, viz. Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Dickinſon and Major Boyd.

Extract from the Minutes,

JARED INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

N. B. The above Committee will be glad to receive information from any of their fellow citizens reſpecting the above.

In COMMITTEE, *Auguſt 13*, 1779.

Reſolved, That whereas the Town-Meeting, held on the 26th of July laſt, did determine, that for the appreciating of the currency, the prices of goods ſhould be gradually reduced; and this Committee was appointed for the purpoſe of carrying this determination into execution. We the ſaid Comittee, in order to diſcharge the ſaid truſt thus repoſed in us by the citizens of Philadelphia, do hereby inform all whom it may concern, that any perſon, who ſhall contravene the regulations, on reaſonable proof made of their offence, their caſe will be ſtated in the news-papers with their names, and they be held up as enemies to their country. JARED INGERSOL, *Secretary.*

Lancaſter, Auguſt 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſomething pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and ſtriped linen, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 pair of ſtockings, 3 good ſhirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the Engliſh and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the ſaddler's trade, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will if poſſible procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, we, the Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, conſiſting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakeſy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of ſaid creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on ſaid creek, containing 116 acres; the one half of ditto on Buſhkill creek, about three miles from Eaſton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's townſhip, containing about 300 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon; three other tracts in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres each. Joſhua Thomas's, a plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing about 300 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. Samuel Cuſtard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court houſe, at Eaſton, on the 23d day of September next; the ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or either of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

¶ STEPHEN BALLIET,)
Auguſt 10, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR,) Agents, &c.

Potſgrove, Auguſt 9, 1779.

MeſſRS. HALL and SELLERS,

IN [illegible] Gazette of the 4th inſtant, I find an Advertiſement ſigned by *Deterick Mattey* and *Adam Clackner*, wherein they deny that ever they ſaid that I ſold Continental ſalt, but that I ſold ſalt out of the Continental ſtore is what they have ſaid and can teſtify. I cannot think that any man of my acquaintance will believe any ſuch report, but as their aſſertion muſt, to a ſtranger, convey the idea of my having injured the public by the ſale of ſuch ſalt; I do now abſolutely deny that ever I ſold any ſalt out of the Continental ſtore, or any perſon by my order.

As I am confident thoſe with whom I have had dealings, will not believe that (if in my power) I would deſignedly wrong either an individual or the public; but leſt ſtrangers ſhould give credit to ſuch wicked inſinuations and reports, I muſt aſk it as a favour of them, not to be haſty in condemning either party, and they may expect in a little time to hear of thoſe men having fallen into the pit, which they have been ſecretly digging for me.

¶ ROBERT DILL, A. C. of I.

WAS taken up laſt Thurſday, at General Mifflin's place, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY MARE COLT, about two years old, about twelve hands high, a natural pacer. The owner applying at the ſaid place to *Henry Crekaermire*, and proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶

Darby, Auguſt 17, 1779.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOSHUA ASH, late of Darby, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired immediately to pay the ſame, to

ALICE ASH, Adminiſtratrix,
JOSHUA ASH or CALEB ASH, Adminiſtrators.

Thoſe concerned are deſired to attend at the houſe of ALICE ASH, on the 31ſt day of *Auguſt* inſt. with their accounts in readineſs, to prevent further trouble. ¶

The manner in which you expreſs yourſelves on this occaſion breathes that precious confidence, which his Majeſty will ever conſider as the moſt agreeable effect of that ſincere and diſintereſted friendſhip which his Majeſty has pledged to the people of America, of the efforts which he is making on their account, and of his conſtant reſolution to exert all the force which God has intruſted to him, to eſtabliſh as ſoon as ſhall be poſſible, the liberty, the independence, the ſecurity, and the happineſs of confederated America.

On the other hand I perceive with infinite pleaſure, Gentlemen, that the citizens of Philadelphia are ſenſible of the value of this his Majeſty's conduct towards America. The honor and the intereſt of the nation are, from this time forward, inſeparably connected with the independence of theſe United States, and his Majeſty, who ſpares neither the blood nor the treaſure of his ſubjects, for the advantage of the common cauſe, deſires no other recompence or reward, than to ſecure the happineſs of the citizens of the States, his allies. He flatters himſelf that the ſenſible and enlightened people of this country, having been taught by experience to diſtinguiſh their friends from their enemies, and to judge for themſelves of the things which concern them, will have found out, and be ready to acknowledge, that the enemies of the alliance are equally ſo to America. And I entertain the fulleſt confidence, that thoſe common enemies, whether public or private, will never be able by their under-hand dealing, and their falſe ſuggeſtions, to trouble ſo deſirable a union.

It remains for me, Gentlemen, to teſtify to you my ſincereſt acknowledgment for the obliging manner in which you have expreſſed yourſelves, with reſpect to me, in the addreſs which I have the honor to anſwer. I have received honorable marks of the favorable ſentiments of a number of reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, who came off to pay a viſit to your illuſtrious General: I was extremely happy in receiving them. The teſtimony, which you have been pleaſed to communicate to me this day, in the name of all the citizens, compleats my ſatisfaction and my joy.

My conduct has always been that of a man, who endeavoured to merit the eſteem of American citizens, and to juſtify that confidence, which the zeal I had ſhown in their cauſe might have gained me.

The opinion which the citizens of this city, who have been the immediate witneſſes of my behaviour, entertain of me, is infinitely honorable for me, and I ſhall rank it amongſt the happieſt events of my life.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1779. GERARD.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 2, 1779.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Miniſter of France be aſſured that Congreſs will at all times afford every countenance and protection to the Conſuls and other ſervants of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, within the powers and authorities to them delegated by their conſtituents.

That the ſeveral appointments of Conſuls made, and which may hereafter be made and approved by Congreſs, be duly regiſtered in the Secretary's office, and properly notified by the Preſident to the Executive Authorities of the reſpective States in whoſe ports ſuch Conſuls may reſide.

That the meaſures taken by Mr. Holker to procure flour for the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the way of Commerce, have from time to time been made known unto, and been fully approved by Congreſs: That the ſeveral proceedings and publications complained of by the Miniſter on that ſubject are very injurious to the ſervants of his ſaid Majeſty, and that Congreſs do highly diſapprove of the ſame.

That the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania be informed, that any proſecutions which it may be expedient to direct for ſuch matters and things in the ſaid publications or tranſactions as may be againſt the laws of nations, ſhall be carried on at the expence of the United States.

That the Miniſter of France be informed, that the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania have taken proper meaſures to reſtore the flour taken from the Agents of Mr. Holker.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, Auguſt 12, 1779.

WHEREAS Francis Chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, Chevalier de Neufeille, Julian Bouchand and Joſeph Jacob du Tetre, ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have, by due courſe of law, recovered judgment againſt John Douglaſs, late Commander of the Privateer Schooner called the Hunter, by commiſſion under Congreſs, for the ſum of nine thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty pounds, for injuries they had ſuſtained from the ſaid John Douglaſs, while acting under pretext of his ſaid commiſſion, in ſeizing and taking the ſaid Francis Chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, Chevalier de Nouſeille, Julian Bouchand and Joſeph Jacob du Tetre, their veſſel and cargo; and that ſince the ſaid judgment was obtained, the ſaid John Douglaſs hath abſconded out of the State of Pennſylvania, and eluded the ſaid judgment, and prevented redreſs for the ſaid injuries committed: Therefore

Reſolved, That the bond given at the time the ſaid John Douglaſs obtained his ſaid commiſſion be put in ſuit, and that his ſaid commiſſion be vacated and made void; and alſo, that the ſaid John Douglaſs be not admitted to hold any commiſſion under theſe United States, on board any ſhip or veſſel of war, until ſuch time as he ſhall ſurrender himſelf, and abide the ſaid judgment againſt him, or procure the ſame to be reverſed, or ſet aſide by due courſe of law.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated between the Branches of Elk, on the great road leading from Nottingham Brick Meeting houſe to Chriſtiana Bridge, ſix miles from the former and eleven from the latter; containing 327 acres, one half whereof is cleared and under good fence, the other half exceedingly well timbered; there is upwards of ten acres of meadow under graſs chiefly watered, and thirty more at ſmall expence may be made; there is on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a large double barn, ſtables, &c. alſo near ten acres of exceeding good meadow, under timothy graſs, within 2 miles of the above plantation. The title is indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, JOHN LAWSON. ¶

Publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,
by STYNER & CIST, PRINTERS, in Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A GERMAN NEWS-PAPER,
INTITULED
Philadelphiſches
Staatsregiſter.

N. B. Advertiſements for the above Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said STYNER and CIST have for Sale GERMAN ALMANACKS for the Year 1780, by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity; alſo Engliſh and German School-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

Moyamenſing Townſhip, Auguſt 9, 1779.

BROKE out of the paſture land, on the plantation late of Andrew Hamilton, deceaſed, near Philadelphia city, on or about the 14th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a ſtar in her forehead, cut tail, natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to JOHN WRIGHT, now living on the ſaid plantation, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.---- At the ſame time broke out of the ſaid paſture, a bay HORSE, belonging to a French gentleman, lately reſident in Philadelphia, but the ſaid John Wright not knowing the marks of the horſe cannot deſcribe them; the owner of the ſaid horſe is requeſted to ſend a particular deſcription of him, and it ſhall be adverti ſed by JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brunſwick Township, Berks County, on the 24th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named BLENY COCHRAN, about 14 or 15 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, and has black hair. Had on a pair of tow linen trowſers and ſhirt, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHAFER. ¶

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the 23d of July laſt, a light bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 3 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LUGER, Butcher.

AMERICAN PORTER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE,
By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia county, in the Manor of Moreland township, the following HORSES, viz. One light brown Horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, the near hip lower than the other, paces and trots, low in fleſh. One black Mare, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, branded D. N. on her buttocks. One light bay Mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white; ſhe carries very high, had juſt been rid. Any perſon bringing the Horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 10, 1779. † JOHN DANCE.

BUSH-HILL, *July* 13, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the lands of Buſh-Hill, near the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth inſtant, a bright bay COACH HORSE, with a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 15 years old, ſhort and round bodied, with a full neck, branded on the near buttock with the letters I F, hath a little white at the edge of the hair on his near hind hoof, and trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me at Buſh-Hill, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, and, if ſtolen, the further reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief. JAMES HAMILTON.

WEST-NANTMILL, *July* 12, 1779.

RETAILERS, venders and others, who are in poſſeſſion of Spirituous Liquours within the county of Cheſter, are hereby required to make particular Returns of the ſame, with their reſpective names and places of abode, and pay the Exciſe, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this State. Attendance will be given the 31ſt day of Auguſt and the firſt and ſecond days of September, at the houſe of VALENTINE WEAVER, in the Borough of Cheſter, by

‖2w. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, three miles and a half on the Ridge Road, on the 21ſt of this month, a ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, marked D L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ FREDERICK DAUBER.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 28, 1779.

WAS taken on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and lodged in my hands, a light coloured bay Horſe, about 14½ hands high, 12 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, ſome white on his hind feet, paces and trots. A Silver Watch, much out of repair. The man from whom the above articles were taken called himſelf James Inman. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold and the money given to the poor of the townſhip.

¶ PATRICK EWING.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 28th of June laſt, out of a lot in this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white ſtroke on his forehead, a few ſaddle marks on his back, and the hair worn off his breaſt with going in the gears. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe in any perſon's cuſtody, either riding or working of him, by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have a Hundred Dollars reward, or for the horſe only Fifty Dollars, paid by JOHN ROUSE. ¶

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

July 13, 1779. 1*W*. JAMES PORTER.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford township, the 25th of May laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

† JOHN KNOWLES.

Talbot County, Maryland, July 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A BRIG, in the ſubſcriber's yard near Oxford, of about 110 tons burthen; ſhe is now planked up to the wales and will be ready to launch by the firſt of October. The purchaſer may have her pierced for as many guns as he chuſes, and otherwiſe finiſhed to his mind. The materials of this veſſel are good and faithfully put together; her mould is greatly admired, and above all ſhe has the fineſt bottom that the builder, who is ſo famous for conſtructing faſt ſailing veſſels, has ever before formed. For terms apply to Mr. ANTHONY BANNING, at New-town Cheſter, or to HENRY BANNING. ¶

HEAD OF ELK, *July* 17, 1779.

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as Deputy Quarter-Maſter, and Deputy Forage-Maſter General to the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the Quarter-Maſter General, Forage-Maſter-General, or any Public Body, properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs (which I truſt will be the caſe) I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or have intended it for a public good. But ſhould they thus ſlanderouſly lurk behind the ſcene, and attack my character in the dark by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport the charges, they may depend on my uſing my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found, ſhall treat them according to their demerit.

§ H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, and has had the Small Pox; he has been uſed to the Baking Buſineſs, and is a good Workman, or would ſuit to wait on a Gentleman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CAME to the plantation of Robert Jones, near York-Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man and woman, can ſpeak but very bad Engliſh, ſo as they cannot be well underſtood, but from what can be gathered from their dialect, it is apprehended they left ſome part of Maryland or Virginia about the time the enemy made their laſt excurſion into the ſaid States. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, by applying to ROBERT JONES aforeſaid, on his plantation, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

Philadelphia County, July 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State. We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, conſiſting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, One hundred and five acres, being one third part of Hog-Iſland. No. 2, Twenty-eight acres at the mouth of Schuylkill. No. 3, Ten acres on Boon's Iſland, a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. No. 4, Five acres adjoining the above, a dwelling-houſe and two hay barracks thereon. No. 5, Eight acres near the ſame. John Roberts's, One hundred acres joining Frederick Beeking, in Lower-Merion townſhip, a houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Alexander Bartram's, No. 1, A lot one hundred feet ſquare, in Southwark, the corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets, three houſes, a Potter's work-ſhop, kiln, and ſundry buildings thereon. No. 2, a lot in Second-ſtreet, near Chriſtian-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty-ſeven feet front on Second-ſtreet, and two hundred feet deep, one large brick houſe and one frame tenement thereon. John Smith's, Two lots in Queen-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, fifty-three feet front, and one hundred feet deep, one elegant brick houſe, one frame tenement, and other improvements thereon. David Thompſon's, No. 1, A lot in Southwark, one hundred feet front on Delaware, a wharf, houſe, ſtable, and other conveniences. No. 2, A lot in Almond-ſtreet, and diſtrict aforeſaid, twenty-one feet front, and ſixty-ſix feet deep, a frame tenement thereon. John Tolley's, A lot the corner of Second and Chriſtian-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, one brick and ſix frame tenements thereon. Enoch Story's, A ground-rent of three pounds per ann. in Southwark aforeſaid. Arthur Thomas's, A lot in Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, fifteen and a half feet front and ſixty feet deep, on which is a three-ſtory brick houſe. Abraham Carliſle's, A frame building, late his office, in the Liberties aforeſaid, ſtanding on the ground of Jacob Weaver. Henry Younker's, One hundred and ſixteen acres, joining Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,)
July 28. THOMAS HALE,) Agents.

Warrington Townſhip, York County, July 17, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER hath eloped from my bed and board, on Tueſday, the 13th day of July inſtant, out of ſtubbornneſs, and I have great reaſon to believe ſhe will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all and every perſon or perſons not to credit her for any ſum whatſoever on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her. WILLIAM KENNEDY. ‖5*W*.

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce-ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as uſual, to buy and ſell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖4 W.

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